RRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

teresting News from Europe, China, India and Japan.

E PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT ZURICE

e Italian Question Referred to an European Congress.

ecial Missions from France to England and Rome.

CE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Reception of Minister Ward at Pekin.

Japan Currency Question Still Un-settled.

ATE OF THE MARKETS.

p Nova Scotian, which left Liverpool at 11 of the 19th inst., passed Father Point at 6:30 A. M.

ntly held in London, in reference, it was presumed,

Money was easy and the supply very

d her on the 17th, during the sojourn of the royal y at Bangor, but the Queen did not go. It had been ted that the vessel would sail for Portland, Me., on out the 28th October, but it is semi-officially an-ced that the directors had not come to any decision.

inal arrangements would then be made.
London Times correspondent on board strongly ades the postponement of the Atlantic trip till spring,
count of the imperfect preparations and the conse-

Prince of Wales had commenced his college stu Earl of Westmoreland is dead.

Napoleon to Holyhead to see the Great Eastern

steamship Arabia, from Boston and Halifax, arat Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. of the 15th. THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

CR OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRANCO-TRIAN TREATY—THE GREERAL CONGRESS AND CONSTITUTION—ENGLAND FOR INDEPENDENCE CENTRAL ITALY—VICTOR EMANUEL IN GENOA,

entatives of eleven Powers will meet—viz: The five Powers, and Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Na-

ress are only going on, it being much easier to plan ress than to complete the necessary preliminaries and is pledged to enter no Congress unless the inde to and free action of Central Raly are previously un-d to be guaranteed. It is understood that the ques-the Lombard debt was left to the arbitration of the

It is asserted that the second treaty of peace will med to morrow, the decision of the King of the Bel the night of the 13th, stating that three distinct ents will be signed at Zurich; the treaty be France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two;

partite treaty will be signed subsequently. rich treaty are almost identical with those agreed illafranca, and that peace, as one of the question disquieted Italy and Europe, seems settled.

onden Post says, that assuming its information to rect, the further proposals concerning the questions on, which it is intended to submit to the approval Congress, are of such a nature that the diploma ich have only heaped up materials of fresh diffi-t. England can and will take no part in any Conof which the first principle be not the recognition right of the Romagneses and Tuscans, no less than the ese and Parmesan States, to self-government. The nnon shot fired to force on the people of the Ro Prince in whom they so fondly put their trust, will

While there he received the downger Em-

on made by Sardinia, Austria had suspended the at Bocca d'Orfo, and had notified her that the mines lown up by mistake, expressing at the same time v fresh arrests were made at Parma, on account of

assas ination. Tranquillity prevailed. n weaken the hold of Austria had not been entirely

pediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonata and Cremona Swiss Federal Council had bought the Austrian

report that Napies has promised military assistan is discredited, as the King of Naples fears the in-

plutionary committee at Ferrara was giving the sisting Venetians to join the national army. said that the Pope, acting in concert with the Em-Napoleon, will address a manifesto to the States Church.

y increasing, and will amount to thirty thousand Great activity prevailed in the arsenals, and the army was gradually being placed on a war footing. er from Florence detains the grown, Mr. Joseph ar of the American Consul of Leghorn, Mr. Joseph and that he busied greatly for the restoration of the dethroned o proclaim a republic, while at the same time he verting himself for the princes; and the inference is

unfounded. The French government having the extent of 60,000,900 francs, in arms, provision oney, now claims only a reimbursoment of that sum.

oris were again current of a probable change in the

ry. The retirement of Walewski and the Juke of

vas on a mission to Paris, and had interviews with Admiral Dapuy had left Paris for London on

L'Univers complains of having to cease pul circulars of Bishops, and hopes the injunction

It was reported that the Archbishop of Bordeaux would soon visit Rome, at the decire of the Emperor, to press upon the Pope the necessity for reform.

The Moniteur de la Flotte explains that the French fleet

will be sent to Morocco on account of the attitude assumed by England toward Spain, the English fleet probably being

The Paris Patric contradicts the statement, that the Sultan had ordered the suspension of the works on the Succeanal, but it is nevertheless asserted that the works had

It is asserted that France will only recall her force

their presence no longer necessary.

Le Noni says, that the deputations of Parms and Tuscany had interviews with Napoleon on the 16th, and that the result was satisfactory, but the details are not given.

The Paris flour market had been heavy, but closed firmer with a better demand. Wheat had slightly decided

SPAIN.

It is said that Spain has conceded further delay to Mo

The Spanish Cortez had approved the bill for incre the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with full powe to increase the number by 60,000 more if necessary.

Morocco had offered satisfaction to Spain, but with

A Madrid despatch of the 17th says the government ha-lectared to the Cortes that before the time granted to Mo rocco had expired, it received information that Morocc would give the satisfaction demanded. Spain immediately demanded from Morocco that peace shall not be dis

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia were expected to have a meeting at Breslau, Oct. 22. A grand military parade would take place.

AUSTRIA. the Emperor of Russia

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails , from Calcutta Sept. 9, and Hong Kong August 24, had reached England. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph, but the letters give ad

brought to Shanghae by a Russian gunboat, but no letters were received from him. It was reported that he would be at Shanghae about the end of August, and that he ex-pected to be able to send home the ratified treaty by the following mail.

The London Times correspondent regards the recepti of Mr. Ward as a most politic stroke of the Pekin Cabine but it does not at all remove the treachery to the Britis

gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices in any difficulty with the Western Powers, Mr. Ward will

ries on the river Amoor, had arrived at the Peiho, and sian Minister. The Russians, apparently, had a per fect understanding with the Chinese. Order was re-established at Shanghae

Three British officers, who lost their vessels at th Peiho, had been tried by court martial and acquitted.

Later news had been received from India by the Re ea telegraph. The Bombay mail of September 27 reached Aden October 6. Central India was still unsettled. The frontier districts of Nepaul were occupied by the Nemand his followers. The Waghers were still in insurrec

on, and a force was to be sent against them. Exchange at Bombay was at 2s a 3%. Imports con inued active, but a fall in prices were anticipated. Ex ports were quiet. Freights were without improvement. ceive the British Minister on friendly terms. Meanwhile the Indian government had been applied to for 15,000 troops for China, and ten regiments were under orders to

The steamer Mississippi was at Shanghae, and the Pow-

COCHIN CHINA.

hatan and Toeywan at the Gulf of Pechell

The negotiations of the French in Cocain China had made o much progress that the French Admiral had sent a re-

JAPAN. Advices from Japan state that the British Consul ha ade no progress in respect to the currency question

The trade consequently was in abeyance. The American sloop-of-war Germantown was at Japan

> COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 19, 1859.
The London Dady News city article says the tenden

of the stock market is still decidedly to improvement. A one period on the 18th a fresh rise of 💥 was obtained. little dulls as was occasioned in the afternoon by the con-tinued absence of response on the Paris Bourse, but con-suls closed an 36 higher than on the 17th. The demand for money was moderate. In the open market 23 may be considered the nearest rate for the best bills having hree months to run. No bullion operations at the bank The London Times city article says:—The condirms

The london Pines city article says:—Inc conarma-tion of the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zu-rich, the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mo-rocco, and, above all, the continued abundance of capital seeking investment, caused the English funds to open on the 18th with increased firmness, and subsequently to ex-

erience a further advance.

Conscis left off steady at an improvement of a quarte There was an increased demand for money on the 18th and the rate in the open market was fully 2% per cent The foreign exchanges were generally steady. The British railway stocks were firm and advancing, but close

with a slight reaction.

The ship Dover Castle, from Melbourne, with gold dus the amount of £332,000, and £100,000 in sovereigns was off Ply mouth last night. Consols closed on the 18th at 96% a 96% for money and

American securities slow of sale, but prices unaltered

London, Oct. 19—11 A. M. Consols open at last night's closing prices. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

There was no material change in price. Holders were offering freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The cales for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday footed up 24,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and experiers 4,000 bales. The only quotations furnished are the following:—New Orleans middling, 7 1-16d. a 7.4d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER. The advices from Manchester were favorable, the too ket closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET Breadstuffs were tending downward. Richardson Spence & Co. quote flour dull but steady at 22s. 6d a 27s. per bbl. Wheat dull, with a decline of 1d. a 2d. on French

orts. American was quoted : red; 9s. 3d. a 9s. 6d; white 9s. 9d. a 11s. Corn dull, with a decline of 6d. on yellow hite nominally unchanged. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market was generally dull. Beef was ulet but steady. Pork dull. Lard firm at 54s. a 55s. acon dull. Tallow firm; butchers, 50s. on the spot. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rice stendy. Colleg quiet. Rosin steadymon 4s. 2d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 25s. 6d. a 36s. LONDON MARKETS.

firm. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 59s. 6d. 59s. 9d. Hinseed eil, 28s. Pig iron steady at 52s.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

The Trial of John Brown, Charged with Conspiracy, Treason and Murder.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION. Interesting Interview Between Old

Brown and the Virginia Soldiers. Official Reports of the Pight at

Harper's Ferry.

Sermons Yesterday on the "Irrepressible

THE POURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 29, 1859.

The Junca announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his

Soon laterwards Brown was program, and too his small recumbent position in bed. Samuel Chilton, of Washington city, appeared as addi-ional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified. Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced to

he Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. Cauxon thought it due to himself to make an ex lanatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yester planatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yester-day he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here, and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the propo-sition. He would have had no hesitation if he him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely sesisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence Upon reaching here he found that they had withdraws from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circum stances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of ensel, not having had time to read the indictme tion already given. He made no motion fo delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge his full duty as sounsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Cour bought proper to grant it, would enable them to ma

over decided that the trial must go on. Con had been assigned to the prisoner here of his own selec-tion, who had labored zealously in his behalf, and had withdrawn because the prisoner had yesterday evening No obstacle had at any time been thrown in the way o only case of the kind before this court he would at one disposed of. This term will very soon end, and it was his duty to endeavor to get through with all the cases, i possible, in justice to the prisoners and in justice to the

State. The trial must therefore proceed. Commonwealth produced various papers in court, which were identified, for what purpose he kne v not, but pre sumed he should be informed; some as being in Captain Brown's handwriting, and some as bearing his endorse-ment. He had hastily examined those papers and wished to object to some of them. The learned gentleman asso ciated with him on the trial had not examined them, bu he supposed the Court would not regard that as ma under the present ruling.

Mr. Henner (interrupting)—There is no need of argu-

ect to.

Mr. HUNTER-The papers will speak for themselves If you will designate which of them you object to, we will

Mr. Horr-I object to the autobiography of Captain Brown, as having no bearing on this case. Mr. HUNTER-I withdraw it.

Mr. Horr-I object to the letter of Gerrit Smith.

Mr. HUNTER-I withdraw that too.
Mr. HONT-I handed to the Clerk last night a list of names we wished summoned as witnesses, Samuel Strider, Henry Ault, Benjamin Mills, John E. P. Dangerfield and Captain Simms. I got a despatch just now informing me that Captain Simms had gone to Frederick, and would re turn in the first train this morning, and come on to Charles-town this afternoon. I should like to inquire whether the process had reached Captain Simms at Harper's Ferry? Sheriff Campung replied that the officer stated that Cap-Simms had gone to Frederick.

Mr. HUNTER-He was here yesterday. I hope we will

ed with some other witz John E. P. Dangerphid was called, and testified that he hands of Captain Brown at the engine house; negotiations were going on for the release of all the prisoners before the firing commenced; about a dozen black men were there, armed with pikes, which they carried most awk. wardly and unwillingly; during the firing they were ly ing about asleep, some of them having crawled under th ngines; witness was free to say that from the treatmen engines; witness was free to say that from the treatment of Captain Brown he had no personal fear of him or his men during his confinement; saw one of the men shot in the engine house; he fell back exclaiming, "It's all up with me," and died in a few moments; this man, he learned, was one of Captain Brown's sons; saw another your man, who came in wounded, and commenced to vomit blood; he was also a son of Captain Brown, and was ently complained that his men were shot down while

carrying a flag of truce.

Mr. Hustra complained that they were going over again the same facts that were elicited, and all this was freely

imitted by the prosecution.

Mr. Horr said that he regarded it as the only feasible tine of defence to prove these facts. It was the duty o counsel to show, if possible, that Capinin Brown was no guilty of treason, murder or insurrection, according to the terms of this indictment. We hope to prove the absence of malicious intention.

Mr. Hunner was frank to admit that he could not bu

regard this course as merely calculated to waste time. Mr. Horr would remind the Court that the course be ng pursued was not only in accordance with their cou riction of duty, but in accordance with the express nands of their client.

to the Court to conduct the case according to the rules of Mr. Horr thought the language of the prosecution was ilculated to impugn the honor of the counsel for the pri

Mr. Hunnen-Nothing of the kind was intended. It is umed the gentlemen will conduct the case in accord with their duty as counsel and their responsibility to

Mr. DANGERFIELD, resumed-Heard some conve own in ashes, and carrying off the women and children but that he had refrained from so doing; heard him make no threats that he would do so; the only threat I heard from him was at the commencement of the storming of the engine house; he then said that we must all take lize the places of safety; he, however, made no attempt to deprive us of the places we had taken; Brown pro mised safety to all descriptions of property except slave property; at the time of the assault by the ma-rines, one of the men cried out for quarter;

he had heard the same man, to a conversation with Brown during the night, sak him if he was committing treason against his country in resisting the marines, to which Brown replied that he was; the man then said, "I'll fight no longer;" that he thought he was merely fighting to liberate the slaves; after the attack was made on the engine house, two of Brown's men cried for quarter and laid down their arms; but after the marines burst open the door, they picked them to again and renewed the babt, for the first attack Coul. Person side out to the first attack. open the door, they placed them by an and renewed the fight; after the first attack, Capt. Prown cried out to sur-render, but he was not heard; did not see him fire after wards; saw Coppec attempt to fire twice, but the caps ex-ploded; witness saw Brown woulded on the hip by a when the latter wounds were given, Capt. Brown appeared to be shielding himself, with his head down, but making no resistance; the parties outside appeared to be firing a

one of the hostages of Capt. Brown, confined in the en-gine house; before the general firing commenced, negotia-tions were pending for the release of the prisoners; a severe firing, which I suppose prevented his return Brown's son went out with a flag of truce, and was shot he came back wounded; the presoner attended him and gave him water; heard Brown frequently complain that not appear to have any mulicious feeling; he undoubtedly seemed to expect reinforcements; said it would soon be night, and he would have more assistance; his intention were to shoot nobody unless they were carrying or using arms; "if you do, let them have it." This was while th

firing was going on—
Captain Bnown here asked the witness whether he sav
any firing on his part which was not purely defensive.
Witness—It might be considered in that light, perhaps the balls came into the engine house pretty thick.

Question by Carrsen.—Did you not frequently go to the
door of the engine house?

Witness.—No, indeed. (Laughter.)

A general colloquy ensued between the prisoner, lying on his cot, and the witness as to the part taken by the danger. No objection was made to Brown's asking these questions in his own way, and interposing verbal expla nations relative to his conduct.

The witness generally corroborated his own version o the circumstances attending the attack on the engine house, but could not testify to all the incidents that he dered. Witness' wife and daughter were permitted to visit him unmolested, and free verbal communication was allowed with those outside. We were treated kindly, but were compelled to stay where we did not want to be Brown appeared anxious to effect a compromise

SAMUEL SNYDER, SWOTH-This witness proceeded to de tail the whole circumstances of the two days, with what he saw, what he thought and what he heard. Nothing new was elicited. He confirmed the statement of th other witnesses that Brown endeavored to protect his terms more for their safety than his own.

Mr. Hovr, at half past one o'clock, complained of in-disposition from the heat of the room, and asked that the usual recess for dinner be taken. The court then adjourned for one hour. APTERNOON SESSION.

Griswold, taking his seat by the side of the prisoner, prepared to question the witnesses, and to receive from him such suggestions in the course of the examination as be

derick, Md., was sworn:-The report came to Frederick bined had seized Harper's Ferry; witness started mand of Colonel Shriver, and was giad to find their numbers were exaggerated; after he reached there on Monday afternoon; the door of the engine house was par tially open, and witness was halled from there; two shots he met Dangerfield and others there; Capt. Brown said to he met rangerneid and charts there; capt frown and to witness that he had a proposition to make, to which he listened; he wanted to be allowed to go over the bridge unmolested, and then we might take him if we could, he had fought Uncle Sam before, and was willing to do! again; Brown complained that his men had been sh down like dogs while bearing a flag of truce; told like dogs if they took up arms in that way; Brown, and said he knew what he had to undergo before of the town, and could have massacred all the inhabitants had he thought proper to do so, but as he had not, he considered himself entitled to some terms; Brown said he had shot no one who had not carried arms; I told nim that Mayor Beckman had been killed, and that I knew he was altogether unarmed; he seemed sorry to hear of his death, and said. "I fight only those who fight me:" wit ness then told the prisoner he did not think any compromise could be effected; Brown said he kept the hostages for his own safety; they did not appear to fear any injury from him or his men, but only from attacks from the outside every man had a gun, and four-fifths were under no command; the military had ceased firing, but men who were intoxicated were firing their guns in the air, and others at have ventured outside the door of the engine house that he had been wounded, and shamed some young men who were endeavoring to shoot him as he lay in his bed, apparently dying; told them that if the man could stand on his feet, with a pistol in his hand, they would all jump

out of the window. Capt. Sinn's testimony was at gree length, but little new was elicited. that he had returned here at the summons of the prisoner, te testify in his behalf with as great alacrity as he had come to testify against him. He had no sympathy for the acts of the prisoner; for his movement on the contrary he would be one of the first to bring him to punishmen But he regarded Captain Brown as a brave man, and, be ing informed that he wanted him here as a wanter, had returned with pleasure. As a Southern man he came had returned with pleasure. to state the facts about the case, so that Northern men would have no opportunity of saying that Sauthern men

whose principles they abhor. from Brown's party to the citizens of the Ferry. His tes-timeny was merely in corroboration of the facts stated by

Cook and two others; was one of the two hostages con-flued in the engine house; Brown had five or six of his

fined in the engine house; Brown had five or six of his men there; did not give any reason to us why we were put there, except that it was for his own safety; he said he did not think any attack would be made upon the engine house while the hostages were there.

Here the defence closed their testimony. None of the witnesses were cross examined foo the State.

Mr. Chilton, for the prisoner, rose and submitted a motion that the prosecution in this case be compelled to elect on the on the indictment and abandon the others. The dictment consists of four counts, and is endorsed thus: "An indictment for treason and advising and conspiring and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel," and for the charge of treason as in the first, and the second coun alleges a charge different from that which is endorsed on the back of the indictment and which is upon record. The scond count is under the following statute:-"H

a free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or make an insurrection, he shall be punished with death, whether such rebellion indictment is that these parties who are charged by the indictment conspired together with other persons to induce certain slaves, the property of Messrs. Alstadf and Washington to make rebellion and insurrection. There is a broad distinction between advising and conspiring with slaves to robel, and conspiring with others to induce slaves to robel. Whether he was to avail himself of their dictment is that these parties who are charged by the irregularity by instruction from Court to the jury to disregard this second count entirely, or whether it would be gard his second count charley, or whether it would be proper to wait until the conclusion of the trial, and then move an arrest of judgment, he left his Honor to decide. He proceeded to argue the motion that the prosecution be compelled to elect one count and abandon the others, quot-ing Archibald's criminal pleading in support of his view.

prisoner to meet various and distinct charges in the same trial. From the authority he read it would be seen that, in a case of treason, different descriptions of treason could not be united in the same indictment—high treason could no be associated with other treason. If an inferior grade of the same character sould not be included in separate counts, still less can offences of higher grade. Treasen in this country is high treason. Treason against the State of Virginia is treason against her sovereignty. We have no other description of treason, because treason can only

Mr. Hanning could not see the force of the objectio made by the learned counsel on the other side. In regard to separate offences being charged those were but different parts of the same transaction. Treason against the government is properly made the subject of one of the counts But we also have a count for murder, for it can hardly be accompanied by murder. Murder arose out of this trea-son, and was the natural result of this bloody conspiracy. Yet, after all the evidence has been given en all these points, the objection is made that we must confine our-selves to a single one of them. He hoped that no such motion would be granted.

the argument of Mr. Chilton, saying that the discretion of the Court compelling the presecution to elect one count in the indictment is only exercised where great embarrassto this particular case, it involved this point, that, not-withstanding the transaction, as has been disclosed by the evidence, be one transaction, a continued closely connected series of acts, which, according to our apprehen-sion of the law of the land, involves the three great offences of treason, conspiring with and advising slaves to make insurrection, and the perpetration of murder. Whether in a case of this character, it is right and proper for the Court to put the proper cutton upon the incharacter of the threat and bar us from investigation of the two others entirely Notwithstanding the multiplicity of duties devolving upon the prosecutor and assistant prosecutors, yet we have found time to be guarded and careful in regard to the mode of framing the indictment. It is my work, and I propose to defend it as right and proper. He then pro-ceeded to quote Chitty's Criminal Law and Robinson's practice to prove that the discretion of the Court there spoken of in reference to the furtherano of the great object in view—the attainment of justice. where the prisoner is not embarrassed in making his de-fence, this discretion is not to be exercised by the Court, cised where the whole ground of the indictment referred to one and the same transaction. This very case in point would show the absurdity of the principle, if it were as broad as centended for by his learned friend. As to the other point of objection, it was too refined and subtle for

party is tried for, we must go to the finding of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury return an indictment charging the party with murder, finding a true bill for that, and he ould be indicted for manslaughter or any other offence, the Court would not have jurisdiction to try him on that count in the indictment, and the whole question turns on the construction of the section of the statute which has been read, viz., whether or not advising or conspiring with slaves to rebel, is a separate and distinct offence

from conspiring with other persons to induce it.

The Cours said that the difference might perhaps be taken advantage of to move an arrest of judgment; but the jury had been charged and had been sworn to try the prisoners on the indictment as drawn. The trial must go on, and counsel could afterwards move an arrest of udgment. As to the other objection, the Court made this in different counts, varying the language and circui charged in the same indictment. The prisoners are to b practice has been to put a party upon election where the prisoner would be embarrassed in his defence; but that practice would have in this case these offences charged are all part of the same transaction, and no case is made out for the court to interfere and put the parties upon an election.

Mr. Chixon said he would reserve the motion as a

basis for an arrest of judgment,

Mr. Griswold remarked that the position of all the present counsel of the prisoner was one of very great em-barrassment. They had no disposition to interfere with counsel could obtain sufficient knowledge of the evidence previously taken by reading notes of it. But it was now nearly dark. If it was to be argued at all, he supposed the argument for the commonwealth would probably ocadjournment, unless it was the intention to conadjournment, unless it was the intention to continue with a late evening session. From what had beretofore transpired he felt a delicacy in making shy request of the Court; but knowing that the case was now ended, except for mere argument, he did not know that it would be asking too much for the Court to adjourn after the opening argument on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Huxra would cheerfully bear testimony to the unexceptionable manner in which the counsel who had just taken his seat had conducted the examination of witnesses to-day. It would afford him very great pleasure in all ordinary cases to agree to the indulgence of such a request as the centiumna had inst

taken his seat had conducted the examination of witnesses to-day. It would afford him very great pleasure in all ordinary cases to agree to the indulgence of such a request as the gent'eman had just made, and which was entirely natural; but he was bound to remember and respectfully to ramind the Court that this state of things which places counsel in a somewhat embarraseing position in conducting the dense, is purely and entirely the act of the prisoner. His counsel will not be responsible for it. The Court is not responsible for it, but the unfortunate prisoner is responsible for his own act in dismissing his faithful, skilful, able and zealous counsel on yesterday afternoon. He would simply and that not only were the jurors kept away from their families by their delays, but there could not be a female in this country, who, whether with the good cause or not, was not trembling with anxiety and apprehension. While their courtesy to the counsel and humanity to the prisoner should have due weight, yet the commonwalth has its rights, the community has its rights, the community has its rights, the purely have their rights, and it was for his Henor to weigh these in opposite scales and determine whether we should not go on and bring this case to a close to night. We had until twelve o'clock to do it in.

Mr. Quages and their distract that they should

on and bring this case to a close to-night. We had until twelve o'clock to do it in.

Mr. Chillon's said their client desired that they should argue his case. It was impossible for him to do so now, and he could not allow himself to make an attempt at argument on a case about which he knew so little. If he wore to get up at all, it would be for the unworthy purpose of wasting time. He had no such design, but having undertaken this man's cause, he very much desired to comply with his wishes. He would be the last man in the world to subject the jurors to inconvenience unnecessarily; but although the prisoner may have been to blame—may have acted feelishly, and may have had an improper purpose in so doing—sail he could not see that he should therefore be forced to have his cause submitted without argument. In a trial for life and death we should not be too precipitate.

too precipitate.

The Court here consulted with the jurors, who expressed themselves very anxious to get home.

The Court said that he was desirous of trying this case precisely as he would try any other, without any reference at all to outside feeling.

Mr Hort remarked that he was physically incapable of speaking to night, even if fully prepared. He had worked very hard last night to get the law points, until he fell unconscious from exhaustion and fatigue. For the last five days and nights he had only slept ten hours, and it seemed to him that justice to the prisoner demanded the allowance of a little time in a case so extraordinary in all its aspects as this.

The Court suggested that it might have the opening argument for the prosecution to-night at any rate.

Mr. Hardens would not like to open the argument now unless the case was to be finished to slight. He was willing, however, to submit the case to the jury without a single word, believing that they would do the prisoner justice. The prosecution had been met not only on the threshold, but at every step, with obstructions to the progress of the case. If the case was not to be closed to-night, he would like to ask the same indulgence given on the other side, that he might collate the notes of the evidence he had taken.

The Court inquired what length of time the defence would require for argument on Monday morning. He could then decide whether to grant the request or not.

After consultation, Mr. Churaw stated there would be only two speeches by himself and Mr. Griswold, not occupying more than two hours and a half in all.

Mr. Hunna again entered an earnest protest against delay.

The Court replied—Then you can go on yourselves.

Mr. Henric again entered an earness processed approach clay.

The Cours replied.—Then you can go on yourselves.

Mr. Harnive then commenced the opening argument for the Commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elicited during the examination, and dwelf for some time on the absurdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare. He seemed to have lest sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and had forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The Cours then adjourned at five e'clock, to meet again at ten o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver his opening speech for the prisoner.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH PROM CHARLES-TOWN.
VISIT OF THE MILITARY TO OLD BROWN—HIS RE-MARKS TO THE WINCHESTER CONTINENTALS—WHAT HE DID FOR VIRGINIANS IN THE WAR OF 1812— CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS—COOK WRITING BIS CONFESSION, ETC. CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 80, 1850.

novelty to a stranger. It would, indeed, have been quite amusing could he have looked upon it divested of the cirnparted to it its peculiar and more striking feature.

continuous arrival of horses, teams and buggies, with country residents—no excited crowds at corners and hotel portunity the times afford of holding forth on th There was none of this, but on the contrary, during the morning all was still and quiet Even at this time bere, the influence of the Sabbath prevailed, and the slent treets only echoed to the footsteps of the people going to After dinner, however, the elements, that for a peaceful streets were busy with noise and lire. Pirst, the negroes had it all to themselves, and

the town was as completely in their poss as if old "Ossowattomie" himself had give usual I suppose on Sundays, and their greetings to each other as they met were loud and hearty. The gentlemen looked their best, and evidently with a desire to please the gentle "Dinahs," who sweetly smiled. Such bowing and scraping and laughing I never witnessed, and the latter was broad and hearty. By and by, however, the weakly attempt of an asthr tic drum to give out a martial rub-a-dub announced the arrival of the Frederick Guards; then there was a rush from all quarters to the street, and the no

of colonels, and the few privates that were comfortably enjoying themselves within doors, all rushed out to see the sight or to join in the parade of the Home troops, who Harper's Ferry were cordially received by their military objects of which was to visit the jail and its unfortun

well back on their way to Harper's Ferry.

With the concurrence of Judge Farker, the Frederick Guards and the company of Winchester Continentals who arrived here last night, were permitted to visit "Ossawattomie" and the prisoners that were arraigned with him. Through the courtesy of Col. Davis and Major Haff, I was admitted with one detachment. On entering the small room occupied by Brown, he immediately rose from health, and has regained much of his old self-poss and commanding manner. As the men of the Contals kept together, they crowded somewhat on him, but Old Brown shook hands with them and said, "Gentlemen I will shake hands with all of you;" which he did. He continued, "I am very glad to see you, gentlemen, in-deed. I once served, though not enrolled, with a com-pany of yours. It was in the late war with England, as it is called, in 1812. But very few of the poor fellows ever returned to their homes. They were a picked body of men, returned to their nomes. They were a picked body of me and I remained near them for a time on the Northwe frontier, and it was my happiness on several occasions render them aid and assistance in their sufferings. The were mostly all of them from Petersburg, in this Stat them were together I could recognise them at any distance. The Virginian companies were then the finest that I had ever seen. Gentlemen, how many of you have ar-

Brown-Gentlemen, I should very much like to see you out of doors at your evolutions, but I am not in a po-cition to see that. However, I am glad to see you as it is. Stephens lay, and Brown adjusted the bed and again leisurely stretched himself upon his cot. Stephens neither spoke nor was spoken to. He is still su

The room occupied by Copland, Green and Coppee was prisoners were thus exhibited to party after party, little was said on either side. Copland was asked where he was from. He replied that he was from Ohio, and that he was sent down by Kagi to join Brown, who, he was told, was added, "that Brown was going to create an insurre or I would not have joined him. He told all, except a few, differently. But he has got me in for it, and I must

When we entered, Copland was standing on his mattress gether at the barred window, but they made no re

gaged in writing out his confession. His brother-in-law, Gov. Willard, of Indiana, is still here. Cook will be brought up for examination on Wednesday next. Brown's

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 30, 1859.

This evening at four o'clock the United Guards of Frederick City, under the command of Capt. Sinn, reached here from Harper's Ferry. They requested to be allowed to see the prisoners, and were admitted by authority of Judge Parker, going in by squads. They first visited the He rose from his couch and took his visiters by remarking, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you." to their questions, he said he was still suffering some pain about the left kidney. He said he was treated with all humanity and bore testimony to the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers. He thanked Sinn for the manly and truthful manner in which he had testified, and said he would always remember conversation Brown occasionally played with the little children of the jailer, who were present. He remarked that he fought on the frontiers in 1812, and that during all his life he had endured hardships and knew how to bear them. Stephens was suffering much, although he is still getting better. He shook all the company by the hands. Coppee said he was prepared to bear his fate like a man. He told Sinn he should want him to testify on his triat, which Sinn promised to do. They all stated that they were well treated. Cook's cell was not entered. He has been all day busily writing, and is undergoed to be reconstituted.

paring a full confession, by the advice of Governor Wil-lard, in the hope of a pardon. During the visit the jail valled.

Mr. Hoyt, the prisoner's counsel, was quite ill last night,

OLD BROWN'S COUNSEL WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1859.

Mr. Magruder left Washington this afternoon for Charlestown, to join his law partner, Mr. Chillon. These gentle men have been retained by certain parties in Boston as associate counsel for Brown. They are both Virginians by birth, and pro-slavery men, if not slaveholders; but their reputation here is such as to leave no doubt that they will faithfully perform their duty. It is said that an unsuccessful effort was previously made to engage

THE SHOOTING OF THE PRISONER THOMP-

SON.
The testimony of Henry Hunter, one of the party of men who took the prisoner out of the parlor of the Wager House, and killed him on the railroad bridge, was not fully reported in our telegraphic despatch published on Saturday. We therefore subjoin the verbatim report from cour special reporters at the trial, premising that the wit-ness, a very intelligent young gentleman, apparently about twenty-two years of age, is the son of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who conducts the prosecution.

Mr. Borns, counsel for the prisoner, Brown, having pro-posed to introduce testimony as to the killing of Thomp-

irrelevant, and intended by Brown only for out door ef-fect. He added, between, that if it were shown tha-